



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## IMPROVEMENT IN A PRACTICE EXPERIMENT UNDER SCHOOL CONDITIONS

By M. E. DONOVAN and EDWARD L. THORNDIKE, Teachers College,  
Columbia University

The importance of knowledge concerning the amount and rate of improvement due to practice under school conditions and concerning the effect of equal amounts of training upon the individual differences found amongst a given group in a given trait is so great that we venture to report a very slight contribution to it.

The experiment consisted in measuring the effect of approximately sixty minutes' practice (in approximately 30 periods of 2 minutes each, given twice daily for the five school days of the week) at adding columns, each of ten digits (0 and 1 not being used). The subjects were twenty-nine boys in a fourth-grade class in New York City.

The score used as a measure of efficiency was the number of examples done *correctly*. That is, no credit was given for an example containing any error. We are unable to report how much interest in the work and in improvement there was.

The group as a whole improved, as the result of the hour's practice, from an average score of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  examples correctly done per minute in the first two periods, to a score of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  examples done correctly per minute in the last period. The results thus emphasize the very great gain probably to be expected from applying the method of the practice experiment to certain functions whose improvement is a part of the school curriculum. The individual amounts of improvement are shown in Table I.

If we compare the improvement of the eight boys who showed the least ability at the start (4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8 and 8 examples done correctly in four minutes) with the seven who showed the most ability at the start (21, 19, 16, 16, 15, 14 and 14 examples done correctly in four minutes,) we find that the latter made equal or greater gross gains (8 on the average to 7.6 for the less able group). What happens when individuals of different abilities are given equal practice in addition is shown still more clearly by Table I, which gives the average scores for: First, the four boys of initial ability 4, 5 or 6; Second, the four boys of initial ability 7 or 8; third, the four boys of initial ability 9; fourth, for the seven boys of initial ability 10, 11 or 12; fifth, for the three boys of initial ability 13; sixth, for the five boys of initial ability 14, 15 or 16; seventh, for the two boys of initial ability 19 and 21.

These results, showing so little power of equal additions to training to reduce individual differences, make it improbable that a very large fraction of the differences found among school children can be justly attributed to differences in amount of training. Since the argument on this point has been stated by Thorndike (*Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, xix, 1908, 383 f.), and by Wells (*Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, xxiii, 1912, 75-88), we will say no more about it. The results of the present study are in entire accord with the view presented by these authors.

TABLE I  
SUCCESSIVE SCORES IN ADDITION: FOURTH-GRADE PUPILS

Individual	Number of periods practiced	First two	Second two	Third two	Fourth two	Fifth two	Sixth two	Seventh two	Eighth two	Ninth two	Tenth two	Eleventh two	Twelfth two	Thirteenth two	Fourteenth two	Fifteenth two	Sixteenth two	Gross gain,— First two to Last two
x	25	4	6	5	8	10	9	9	4	3	4	9	6	4	12	10	11	0
y	31	4	7	7	9	5	8	8	4	8	13	11	9	9	9	10	11	7
r	32	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	6	8	5	6	7	10	10	11	6
f	31	6	6	10	12	7	11	9	14	17	14	13	12	9	16	13	14	8
Average for x, y, r and f.....		4.8	5.8	6.8	8.5	6.5	8	7.8	8	8.5	9.8	9.5	8.3	7.3	?	?	?	5.3
s	32	7	13	15	16	16	19	13	16	21	17	19	21	15	20	19	22	15
B	31	7	7	6	8	7	9	10	10	5	10	9	7	9	11	10	11	4
m	32	8	10	13	13	13	12	12	13	10	12	14	14	14	14	16	15	7
v	32	8	10	10	15	11	16	11	14	16	20	20	16	23	16	18	22	14
Average for s, B, m and v.....		7.5	10	11	13	11.8	14	11.5	13.3	13	14.8	15.5	14.5	15.3	15.3	15.8	17.5	10
e	31	9	6	8	12	9	10	14	9	8	11	13	14	11	16	17	16	7
k	32	9	8	4	9	8	7	10	8	6	7	9	6	7	9	9	9	0
n	29	9	10	12	12	12	10	9	12	11	13	15	15	14	13	16	16	7
A	32	9	14	13	14	15	12	16	15	19	18	17	17	21	21	21	16	7
Average for e, k, n and A.....		9	9.5	9.3	11.8	11	9.8	12.3	11	11	12.3	13.5	13	13.3	15.3	15.8	14 (app.)	5.3

TABLE I—Continued

Indi- viduals	Number of periods practiced	First two	Second two	Third two	Fourth two	Fifth two	Sixth two	Seventh two	Eighth two	Ninth two	Tenth two	Eleventh two	Twelfth two	Thirteenth two	Fourteenth two	Fifteenth two	Sixteenth two	Gross gain,— First two to Last two
b	27	10	11	16	15	10	13	16	14	18	19	19	17	17	20	13	19	10
w	30	10	12	12	13	11	17	18	11	11	15	14	12	14	12	18		3
i	32	11	13	12	13	12	15	15	12	10	15	13	14	16	18			8
C	31	11	13	16	17	11	14	12	14	17	12	12	19	19	14	9	13	2
c	31	12	14	11	13	10	11	15	9	14	16	15	11	11	14	12	18	6
j	32	12	14	15	14	17	21	15	13	18	18	16	21	18	21	22	25	13
q	32	12	10	14	13	13	12	13	15	15	11	12	14	11	10	11	16	4
Average for b, w, i, C, c, j and q.		11.1	12.4	13.7	14	12	14.7	14.9	12.6	14.7	15.1	14.4	15.4	14.9	15.6	14.7 (app.)	17.4 (app.)	6.6
t	32	13	10	10	13	14	16	11	15	10	9	14	13	14	15	15	13	0
u	32	13	10	16	17	14	16	19	18	20	19	20	20	21	27	23	25	12
z	32	13	11	18	13	17	13	19	21	15	19	16	20	20	17	25	26	13
Average for t, u and z.		13	10.3	14.7	14.3	15	15	16.3	18	15	15.7	16.7	17.7	18.3	19.7	21	21.3	8.3
a	32	14	12	16	16	14	15	17	13	16	16	15	19	19	22	20	16	2
d	29	14	13	10	12	12	12	16	12	7	12	9	14	14	10	16		2
p	29	15	9	15	18	16	13	12	11	17	13	14	12	15	15	16		1
h	32	16	15	18	25	23	23	25	26	28	28	32	29	25	31	34	35	19
o	30	16	16	19	24	24	25	24	21	22	21	15	23	25	25	26		10
Average for a, d, p, h and o.		15	13	15.6	19	17.8	17.6	18.8	16.6	18	18	17	19.4	19.6	20.6	22.4	?	6.8
g	28	19	21	20	23	21	24	22	26	27	29	31	32	32	26			7
l	32	21	24	29	27	27	27	25	31	26	25	28	29	28	28	30	36	15
Average of g and l.		20	22½	24½	25	24	25½	23½	28½	26½	27	29½	30½	30	27	?	?	11